the special train pulled out for Chicago. EN ROUTE TO OMAHA.

Speeches at Beatrice, Auburn, Nebraska City and Elsewhere. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 20 .- The first speech made by Senator Hanna this morning was at Beatrice. While not a scheduled stop, it was found that the running schedule would permit a brief speech at Beatrice. With his overcoat closely buttoned, Senator Hanna talked for about five minutes to a large crowd, speaking from a stand erected near the depot. He was very hoarse from his exertions of yesterday, and the high wind prevailing made outdoor speaking extremely difficult.

Wymore was the first scheduled stop on the Itinerary, and there Senator Hanna received one of the warmest greetings he a cannon and the screaming of half a dozen locomotive whistles greeted the arrival of Senator Hanna was escorted to a speaking stand, where he talked for fifteen minutes. He said in part:

"All through McKinley's term so far he has proved himself one of the most wise and just Presidents ever known, equal condition, and he has carried the country through the troubled times of war. Foilowing it have been internal questions of greater importance than have ever confronted us in the history of our country. I want you Nebraskans to tell me that you are going to give us two Republican United States senators. "We will," shouted someone in the audi-

"Well, now, I will remember that," said the senator, with a laugh, "and if you don't keep your promise, the next time I come out here I'll wear my horns." The audience included a great number of laboring men and employes of the railroad shops, and Senator Hanna repeated his former assertions regarding his assoclations with his employes and his recognior organized labor.

BLINDING DUST STORM. Pawnee City was the next stop, and Senators Hanna and Frye were driven for park surrounding the courthouse. Pawnee City is heavily Republican, and the Republican leaders were given an ovation when they were introduced. After Sena-

tor Frye had spoken, Mr. Hanna said: "My trip through Dakota and Nebraska has satisfied me of one thing-that is, that all classes of people have united in the determination that this campaign is their campaign without regard for the ambitions of any candidate. Having known the meaning of want and hunger under a Democratic administration, and then having tasted the fruit of prosperity and having found it agreeable to your taste you want to continue that kind of diet. I believe you are going to give us a genuine surprise party. "That's what we will, Mark," yelled a man perched in the branches of a maple

tree near by. "Well, that's what a man up a tree says, anyway." continued Mr. Hanna, "and I will stand by what he says At Table Rock Senator Hanna addressed

a small crowd from the rear platform of A brief stop was made at Humboldt. young ladies' McKinley club, all the memrs attired in blue uniforms, escorted

Senator Hanna to the speakers' stand. where he made a short speech. The next extended stop was at Falls City, where Serator Hanna had a parade of a mile and a half through the blinding cloud of dust to the speakers' stand, erected in the principal business street. Victor Dolliver and Senator Hanna spoke

briefly. The wind was still blowing a gale and the senator had to strain his voice to the utmost to make himself heard, "This is your campaign," he said. "It is up to the people of this country whether they wish present conditions to continue or whether the bitter lesson taught by the depression existing from 1893 to 1897 has een lost upon them. They knew better than any platform speaker can tell what is best for themselves, for their families and for their homes, and I believe their votes will be recorded accordingly. At Falls City the train was switched to the Missouri Pacific tracks. At Stella the train stopped for a few seconds while Sen-

ator Hanna shook hands with a crowd of cheering farmers.

FALL OF A STAND. The speakers' stand at Auburn, the next stopping place, had been erected at the fair grounds, just opposite the grand stand. The crush was so great that just as Mr. Dolliver had started to speak the whole structure collapsed and Senator Hanna and the

"Keep back!" shouted Mr. Dolliver. "It is all right. No one is hurt." Mr. Hanna, who had been thrown flat on is back, got up and the crowd cheered as he stood upon a chair and waved his hat. party," said he, and the crowd cheered

"Protection and sound money!" shouted some one in the crowd. "Yes; that is right," continued Mr. Hanna, "That is all there is to it, my friends, because on that foundation rests all pros-

perity. I am speaking to all of you, no CHANGE IN WEATHER.

Rain To-Day and Probably To-Morrow-Cooler on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

For Ohio-Fair on Sunday; rain and cooler on Monday; fresh southeasterly winds, becoming brisk to high Monday. For Illinois-Rain and cooler on Sunday; Monday clearing; brisk south to east

For Indiana-Rain on Sunday and probably on Monday; cooler Monday; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

Local Observations on Saturday. Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Pre.

7a. m. 30.05 49 70 N'east. Clear, .00 51 South. Clear. .00 Maximum temperature, 73; minimum tem-Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipita-

tion for Oct. 20: Mean 60 Departure since Jan. 1.....*261 -3.11 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.			
Stations.	Min.	Max.	7. p. m
Chicago, Ill	50	68	6
Cairo, Ill	52	74	6
Cheyenne, Wyo	40	52	4
Cincinnati, O	46	76	6
Concordia, Kan	60	68	6
Davenport, Ia		70	6
Des Moines, Ia	52	72	
Kansas City, Mo		70	6
Little Rock, Ark		76	66
Memphis, Tenn		76	
Nashville, Tenn	50	78	5
New Orleans, La		100	
North Platte, Neb		62	
Oklahoma, O. T		70	5. 6. 6
Omaha, Neb		66	Mark S
Pittsburg, Pa	96		5
Charles and the second	40	58	- 9/
Qu' Appelle, N. W. T	*** ***	100	- 15 2
Rapid City, S. D		62	50
Salt Lake City	*** 58	52	4
St. Louis, Mo	50	76	Trans
St. Paul. Minn	56	1 24	Mark to
Springfield, Ill	44	74	6
Springfield, Mo	52	68	6
Vicksburg, Miss.	- 60	90	11 11 12 12

matter with what party you have affiliated in the past. It is an honest man who will acknowledge that he has been mistaken, and if by practical demonstration you are satisfied that the conditions of to-day are better for the interests of the whole people than those we experienced under Demo cratic rule from 1893 to 1897, then you would certainly be justified in joining your neighbors and friends all over this country and voting to maintain the present era of prosperity, which means so much to you. Let us join together and call ourselves the American party and do what is best for the

Nebraska City was reached late in the afternoon. Here are located the big works of the National Starch Company and other portant manufacturing concerns, and the longest stop of the day was made. Senator Hanna was met at the train by J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture under President Cleveland, and the two chatted pleasantly together for a moment The speaker's stand was erected in front of the courthouse, the big lawn of which was packed, the crowd including many workingmen. Mr. Hanna, after saying that Mr. Bryan knew nothing of business and was too old to learn, entered into a discussion of trusts, and said: "Why, my friends, according to Mr. Bryan's ideas, there is not a single manufacturing concern, thousands of which are growing up all over the land, bringing prosperity with them, enlarging and developing our re-sources, but is a trust and should be wiped from the face of the earth. The policy which he advises, if followed, would paralyze all the industries of this country, because capital, always timid, would shrink from any investments which could be reached through the legislation of dema-

Senator Hanna had to strain his voice considerably to make it heard by those on the outskirts of the crowd, and as he concluded he turned to General Stewart Woodtord, former minister to Spain, who was sitting on the platform, and said: "General,

this is worse than sawing wood.' "Well, yes," replied Mr. Woodford, "but ou get something more than sawdust." After leaving Weeping Water, the next stop, where Senator Hanna made a brief talk to a fair-sized crowd, composed of farmers mostly, the train was stopped a little way out of town for water. Here Senator Hanna posed for a photographer, and as the latter was getting ready the engineer of the train came up. "Here, you're just the man I want," said Senator Hanna, grasping the engineer by the arm. 'I run the engine party and you run me.' "Well, I guess I've got you faded, then, senator," said the engineer with a grin. At 6:30 p. m., and in the midst of a driving rainstorm, the special train arrived in the Union depot at Omaha.

GIVEN OVATION.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) statement of a Southerner and a Democrat, a man who is on the ground writing to a Southerner. No juster and more terriwas ever made. Mr. Bryan and his sup porters and the framers of the Kansas City platform are primarily responsible for the continuance of bloodshed in the islands. It has been many a long year since we have seen in America a group of political leaders who merited such sound condemnation by all right thinking men.

WALKING ABOUT IN IDLENESS. "And Mr. Bryan says that it is objectionable to have a hundred thousand sol diers walking about in idleness," said the speaker in conclusion. "Walking about in idleness, indeed! I would that the critic who makes that remark could follow on idleness through the mud of tropic swamps, knee deep with slime, bleeding all day long, weary, hungry, fever-racked, but keeping on because they are men and not their critics. Our little army? Our little army fighting the unseen foe in the thickets of Luzon, fighting against odds, seeing its best and its bravest die, smitten down by bullets which, in the sad prophetic words of Lawton might as well be aimed by those Americans at home who incite the insurgents to war against us. Lawton no longer walks in idleness. Reilly and Liscum no longer walk in idleness. The mold is yet green on the graves of those in the Philippines who no longer walk in idleness, because they have ended their lives of patient and loyal endeavor by a heroic death; and they might at least be insured from immunity from slander alike to the valiant dead and the no less valiant

"When the blood of the women and children cried to us from China; when we were called to our duty, not merely as Americans, but as civilized and Christian beings well it was for us that we had that little army, against which some men sneer as it tramped forward through the flooded rice fields, men dropping by bullets and by sunstroke as the army plowed its way the boy Titus sprang from the ranks and planted on the walls of an immemoria despotism the flag that told of rescue and liberty for the hunted women and children in terror of their lives, in terror of torture worse than death, as they lay in the walls of our legation at Peking. "No man worthy the name of American

looks upon our gallant little army with aught save love for the brave men who risked their lives that you and I, my brothers here, may hold our heads high, because we are American citizens. And I appeal to you to see to that this great Repub c, I appeal to you to see to it that we do lose the material prosperity to which we have attained; that we do not lose that orderly liberty under the laws which is the proudest heritage of freemen, and finally, in the threshold of a new century, see that this great Nation declares the old American loctrine-the doctrine that where the flag once has been hoisted it shall never be

nauled down. This ended Governor Roosevelt's speech inside the hall, where he was followed by Col. Curtis Guild and Judge Alden, of Massachusetts, W. C. Amos, of Denver, and "We were just giving you an object lesson | Charles R. Schirm, of this city, candidate of how we propose to treat the Democratic | for Congress in the Fourth district. On the outside of the hall the Governor made a brief speech to his hearers, appealing to them to uphold the honor of the flag and to aid in continuing the present prosperity of the country, after which he drove to the depot and left on the 11:45 p. m. train on the Pennsylvania Railway for New York.

Roosevelt at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- Gov. Roosevelt arrived here this morning from the West. His special train pulled into the Sixthstreet station soon after 7 o'clock. The Governor went to the hotel for breakfast. Governor Roosevelt called at the White House at 10:30 o'clock this forenoon and ernor was accompanied by Curtis Guild. They remained with the President for an hour discussing the political situation Mr. Roosevelt refused to be interviewed stating that he could not at this time talk politics. At 10:30 this morning he took uncheon with the President, in company with Secretary Long and Lieutenant Commander W. S. Cowles, of the navy.

A Little Warning.

New York Letter. A few weeks ago a certain banker not very far from the subtreasury building received an application for a loan. The securities were good but the applicants seemed willing to pay a rate of interest a little

better than the prevailing rate. The banker reflected a moment, called his cashier and said: "Have not these peo ple been borrowing right along and always been willing to pay a little above the market rate," and the reply was "yes."
"Well, I think it would be better if we declined to make the loan. This institution does not want to be found traveling next

The applicants were Hatch & Foote, who failed a day or two ago, and the incident just described makes it clear that in conservative banking houses here there was suspicion many months ago that the hearse would stop in front of that banking house before very long.

The impression here is that the assignee will before his work is done discover even more romantic and pathetic incidents than ave been revealed through the mental llapse and death of the partner who firm's money in the way of speculation what on the whole he had been competent to accomplish with the money of others who confided in him.

Sensational Suit Causes a Snieide.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 20.-At Chip wa Falls, this afternoon, in the suit of erman Charles Lee against Alderman S. Hammond, for the alleged allenation of his wife's affections, the jury returned great success. The Republicans will gain a verdict for the plaintiff, fixing the damages at \$10,000. Both men are prominen mbers of the Eau Claire Common Council. Mrs. Lee, who was said to have been broken-hearted over the bringing of the suit, comitted suicide by shooting, while visiting in Florida, last spring. Motion for a new trial will be heard Thursday.

PROMINENT LAFAYETTE DEMOCRAT OUT FOR M'KINLEY.

Makes a Statement Which Covers the Ground Thoroughly-Bedford Ex-Democrat Also on the Stump.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 20 .- J. Walter Wilstarch, prominent for years in local Democratic circles, and four years ago the nominee of that party for state senator, has renounced Bryanism and will give his extensive owner of farm property and a people are so poor that they must borrow. cerats are considerably distressed over the

would not be here in attendance on this the best interests of this country that the present administration shall be continued in power by the re-election of Mr. McKinley. The rise in prices, the expansion of ing every avenue of business, every nook and lowly as well as the rich, has conory of 16 to 1. Nothing could have more effectively shown the fallacy of Bryan's pet theory than the universal rise in prices and increase in the volume of business, and the general glow of content and prosperity arising therefrom. Therefore, I am satisfied, for one, with the conditions existing far as one vote (the only vote I control) is I worked for the election of Mr. Bryan | with England and Russia." and believed in the panacea of free coinage of silver; but I would be stupid indeed if prophecies have turned out to be merely the reflections of an alarmist's imagina-

He ridicules the "bugaboo of imperialism," and says many Democrats of his acquaintance privately laugh at the efforts of their party leaders to make it an issue. In closing, he says: "Every farmer knows certain facts in regard to present conditions-in fact, they stare him in the face and he cannot escape them. He knows that farm products of all kinds are high and salable at a handsome profit for his labor, and he further knows that his land is fully 30 per cent, higher than it was under Cleveland, and has readier sale than ever before in the history of the country. And when he sees this, and reflects upon it, is he so blind to the duties of self-interest as not to hesitate about voting against those under whose management these desirable results have been brought about. This reflection cannot but make me feel that a large silent vote of thoughtful Democrats will be cast for Mc-Kinley, and that a larger number still, by proper effort, can be brought over before the November election. I therefore have no hesitancy in asserting, in a free, open and fearless manner, that I for one am convinced that the policies of Mr. Bryan are wrong, and the policies of Mr. McKinley and his party are right and safe, and calculated to carry with them the support of the sober, reflecting citizen, who, after all, is one of the bulwarks of the Republic, and the one who must at every election decide the result by the ballot which he casts."

John Sattler, a leading merchant tailor and one of our most prominent German-Americans, who identified himself with the Gold Democrats four years ago, also makes public declaration to support McKinley. William Ashby, an old resident and former Republican, who supported Bryan in the last race, is back in the fold. This week, a Business Men's Club of over 600 members has been formed.

Speaking for the Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BEDFORD, Ind., Oct. 20.-Judge Robert N. Palmer, one of the best known resi-Democrat, but who will support McKinley and Roosevelt, spoke to-night to a large audience in the courthouse. Mr. Palmer is speaking from the plane of an American citizen, not a partisan. He is not a seeker of favor from any party or individual and his appearance on the stump is actuated by the desire for the greatest good of the country.

HOW THE BETTING GOES.

Democrats See a Goebelesque Plan in a Terre Haute Offer. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 20.-Republican money for betting has been coming out in large amounts in the past few days. The announcement was made to-day that there is \$2,000 to bet against \$1,000 that McKinley will be elected, and \$1,000 even that he will carry Indiana, offered by well known business men. Few of the bets on McKinley at such odds that have been posted at the Health Office have been taken. One that has stood for two weeks is \$2,500 to \$1,250 that McKinley will be the next President. The Democrats pretend to see something peculiar in this bet, saying that it means that perhaps McKinley will remain in office, whether or not he is re-

The betting on member of congress is \$50 to \$40 in favor of the Republican candidate, Mr. Holliday.

Filipinos Aided by Democrats.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 20 .- Raymond Wood, son of C. P. Wood, of this city, a lieutenwas shown to the library, where he was at ant in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, near once joined by the President. The Gov-Manila, says, in a letter home, that the rebellion is sustained and encouraged by the Democratic leaders at home, who are aiding the Filipinos, and insisting on their holding out until after the election; that if Bryan is elected the natives will be given immediate independence. "But for the encouragement of Democrats," Lieutenant Wood says, "peace would have been restored weeks ago. The government's enemies at home are wholly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of brave and patriotic soldiers, and the Democratic leaders are in reality the murderers of the defend-

ers of the Nation's flag." National Standard Cut to Pieces.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal, FLORA, Ind., Oct. 20 .- During a Republican rally here last evening a large Amer ican flag carried by the Camden Repub lican club was cut lato ribbons by unknown persons. There was great indignation among the men of all parties over the act, and had the desecrators been detected it would have gone hard with them.

Notes of Indiana Politics.

C. W. Eckhart, Prohibition candidate for Governor, made two addresses at Portland vesterday, one in the afternoon and one at night. He devoted much time to the army

The incident of the Bryan stand in Sullivan county, printed in a recent issue of the Journal, occurred at Lewis, and not at the county seat, as related in the article re-Mooresville Democrats had a rally yes

present and the enthusiasm was not of the exuberant kind. John C. Cheney and Lieutenant Governor W. S. Haggard addressed a large Repub lican meeting at Waldron yesterday afternoon. The meeting was enthusiastic and a in Shelby county this year.

erday afternoon, addressed by Dr. Flavius

J. Van Vorhis, Only a moderate crowd was

Holland Buys American Steel Rails. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 20 .- The governnent of Holiand, through General Al-herts, chief of the Bureau of Technique n the administration of the colonies, and

C. W. Weys, engineer of the waterworks in the India Netherlands, has placed an order with the Carnegle Steel Company for twelve thousand tons of steel rails.

Mr. Alpherts, in speaking of the order, and that his appearing the property of the order, and that his appearing the property of the order. said that his government was beginning a new system of development in its colonie in India and Java, and that its project contemplated the expenditure of many mil-lions of dollars, much of which he thought

DUAL ALLIANCE.

would come to the United States.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) acquired special rights. She regards the agreement as "an important step towards the early establishment of a settled condition in China." The tone of the article suggests that the agreement is welcomed as a protection against the exclusive claims of Great Britain in the Yang-Tse valley.

The German government thinks the Anglo-German agreement contains nothing services to the Republican cause. He is an | the United States cannot subscribe to since the United States has steadily 'avored lawyer, and also is engaged in placing the "open door," the territorial integrity of leans. The latter business has thrived, as | China and equal advantages to all the all others have, he says, not because the powers there. No other power was consulted before the agreement was reached, but because they desire to expend and are | because it was deemed best that the two able to find safe investments. Local Dem- great powers come forward with an agreement as an accomplished fact, and then following statement, made public by him | invite the other powers to subscribe to the principles of the agreement. One nation "It is hardly necessary to say that I | could not have done so alone without arousing antagonism. The informant of the meeting if the trend of events for the last | Associated Press added that no particular three years had not drawn me into sym- | circumstances caused the agreement, and pathy with the Republican party. I am | that Germany does not expect an occasion here because I feel, with you, that it is for to arise for the joint action indicated in

paragraph three of the agreement. The Cologne Gazette, commenting upon foreign houses at Tai-Yuen had been the agreement, says: "Considerable anxiety has hitherto been felt in responsible Ger- 9 the following persons, with about forty tusiness, the universal prosperity prevad- man political circles because of the appre- native Christians, were killed by order of hension that the rich and much coveted | the Governor. and corner of trade, and reaching the poor | Yang-Tse region would become an apple of discord between the powers. It is highly vinced me of the untenableness of the the- satisfactory to know that the negotiations | wife and three children, Dr. Lovett, wife happily consummated have smoothed the and way and brought about a working arrangement. It may be fully expected the other powers, who are to a less extent concerned will join in a settlement promising all satisfaction for peaceful economical interests. under the present administration, and as | The article concludes: "The agreement has additional significance, as it again proves concerned, I shall cast for a continuance of | that Germany can continue to act on the the present administration. Four years ago same friendly footing of mutual good will

GIVES SATISFACTION.

Britain and Germany Merely Following the Lead of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The State Department here has not yet been advised officially of the terms of the alliance reported from London to have been reached between Great Britain and Germany to maintain the territorial integrity of China and to keep ports open. While the move gives general satisfaction here, the officials it an alliance. What probably has happened, they say, has been a reaffirmation of principles already agreed on, not only between England and Germany, but between all the great powers. Again the officials point to the note of Secretary Hay of Sept. 3, defining the position of the United States and declaring it to be its policy, among other things, to "preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

The records show that all the great powers accepted the principle of this guarantee of territorial integrity. Their expressions on the point of commercial freedom were not quite as explicit as in the case of territorial integrity, and it appears from a study of the British-German agreement above referred to that particular care has now been taken to clear up any doubt on this point. Probably Germany was the first to engage with England on this point because of her anxiety to preserve for Gerhas built up on the Yang-Tse river, which might fall to England in a division. The special reference made in the agreemen to river commerce bears out this inference. The United States will promptly ad here to the principles contained in thi agreement, as it is directly in the line of our aspirations. If Russia can be brought to accept its terms as binding on hersel there can be no doubt, according to the official view here, that a substantial movefinal settlement of the Chinese trouble

ment will have been achieved towards a The so-called alliance attracted much at tention in diplomatic circles and was the chief subject of discussion at the various legations. The Franco-Russian view was that the agreement did not add materially to the declarations made by Russia and France concerning the preservation of China's territorial integrity. At the French embassy it was regarded as a step in the right direction, and the officials said no dcubt it would commend itself to the Japanese government and receive approval there. The German charge d'affaires, Count De Quadt, had not been advised of the arrangement and under the circumstances was not disposed to discuss it.

The Chinese minister read the terms the alliance with the keenest interest, and then said: "This is a most important movement, and I hope it will lead to a complete settlement. The agreement is exactly in line with the American position laid down in Secretary Hay's note, to which all of the governments gave their adherence. But coming at this time from two such powerful nations, the agreement ought to exert a strong influence towards a settlement. In fact, the United States, France, Russia and Japan having taken the same position, favorable to the territerial integrity of China, there appears to be nothing in the way of a complete acceptance of this principle. The second declaration of the agreement is particularly important, and, having gone that far, I wish that the two parties to the agreement had proceeded on the same lines, if not to prevent, at least to deter other nations from using the present complications as a means of securing territorial extension. Still, even in its present form the agreement is a most satisfactory de velopment in the situation, and now that the nations are agred on these principles let them act them out."

French Stole a March.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 19, via Shanghai, Oct. 20 .- Advices received here from Pai-Ting-Fu say the allies found the city occupied by the independent French column on Oct. 15. The French claim their force was really the advance guard of the allies, but the Germans and British are much chagrined at the premature climax of the carefullyplanned expedition. Chinese runners assert that there has been much wanton destruction of villages on the way to Pao-Ting-Fu by the British and French.

Waldersce Expects to Be Recalled.

PEKING, Oct. 19, via Shanghai, Oct. 20.-Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee said this morning that he regarded the campaign as over and expected to be recalled, personally, soon. The Fourteenth United States Infantry leaves here Sunday.

Missions to Be Destroyed. HONG-KONG, Oct. 20.-The Chinese here say Oct. 23 is the day appointed for the destruction of the missions in Kwang-Tung

province. Casualties in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The War Department has received the following telegram from General McArthur, giving additional casualties:

Killed-At Jean, Luzon, Company C Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, James H. Benjamin. Wounded-Oct. 13, Company K, Thirtyifth Infantry, Roy Gage, thigh, moderate; at Santa Cruz, Luzon, Company C, Thirtyfourth Infantry, Leonard Robinson, side, moderate; Oct. 7, at Guinobatan, Luzon, Troop B. Eleventh United States Cavalry, Frank M. Tracklea, wounded in foot, se

Adam and Eve

May have been easily satisfied in the matter of clothing, but my customers demand style, quality and fit. They get it. GUST

CONSUL AT CHE-FOO SENDS A LONG CABLE REPORT.

His Information Is from Native Sources, but Is Believed to Be Trustworthy-Crimes in Detail.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The State Department has received a dispatch from the consul at Che-Foo, under date of Sept. 9, transmitting an account, based on apparently trustworthy information from a Chinese source, of the massacre of misionaries in Shan-Si province. According to the account, on June 28, some 300 Boxers broke into the compound at Hsiao-Yi-Hsien, where Misses Whitechurch and Searell of the Chinese inland mission were living alone, and brutally murdered both

The next massacre occurred at the mission station of independent workers at Sheo-Yang, where there were at the time Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Piggott and son, Mr. Robinson, Miss Duvall and two daughters of the Rev. E. R. Atwater of Ten-Chow-Fu. These persons were driven from their homes into the mountains and later were arrested and taken to Tai-Yuen and presumably killed. By June 29 most of the burned and Miss Coombs killed. On June

Mr. Stokes and wife, Mr. Beinon and wife and three children, Mr. Earthing, one child, Mr. Whitehouse and wife, Mr. Simpson and wife, Dr. Miller Wilson and wife, of Ping-Yang-Fu. The following day ten Roman Catholic priests (French) were killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Curr and a single man and woman, names unknown, who were stationed at the English Baptist mission at Hsin-Chou, are said to have escaped on horseback into the mountains.

The mission of the American board at Tai-Ku was attacked July 30 and A. W. Davis, G. D. Williams, G. D. Clapp and wife and Misses Rowena Bird and Susan Partridge killed. One hundred native Christians were killed at the same time. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Atwater and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Price and son, of the American Board mission at Fen-Chow-Fu, and Mr. and Mrs. Langren and Miss Eldred of the Swedish mission at Fen-Chow-Fu, were sent toward the coast by the authorities, Aug. 15. When a short distance from Fen-Chow-Fu they were

killed by soldiers. It also is reported that three Swedish missionaries at Yung-Ning-Chou were sent say that it probably is a misnomer to call away and have not been heard from since, and that five women at Chieh-Hsieu-Hsien made an effort to escape. Miss French and Miss Palmer are reported to have fled to Hung-Tung-Hsien. Aug. 25 there were nineteen foreigners safe in Chong-Ting, among whom were Mr. Griffith, wife and Dr. Brown and wife, the Roman Catholic bishop, three priests and five nuns and five railway men, one French, three Italian and one Belgian.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

Arrest of Charles R. Eastman, a Harvard Instructor in Zoology.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.-Charles R. Eastman, an instructor in zoology at Harvard University, was arrested at the Parker House to-night and taken to the Middlesex house found against him, which charged the murder of Richard H. Grogan, jr. The shootmaker of telescopes in Cambridge. Eastof Clark. Eastman was arrested on ment in jail until called to answer to the afternoon no report of any kind was made by the Middlesex grand jury concerning held an inquest on Grogan's death, about this failure to report on the part of the jury appeared later, when it was learned that the deputy sheriffs were out searching

for the indicted man. Eastman admits that the bullet from his revolver caused the death of Grogan, but maintains that the shooting was entirely accidental. The men were target shooting and Grogan was mortally wounded in the breast. Before he died he conversed with several people. According to the testimony in lower court he told three or four of them that he had been murdered by Eastman. Eastman was arrested. but the local court discharged him after a hearing. This decision did not suit the government, and the evidence was again recited, this time before the grand jury. The case has proved already to be a sensation in Cambridge.

NOTED WRITER DEAD.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) Levant," "Being a Boy," "In the Wilder-"The American Newspaper, "Studies of Irving" (in collaboration with William Cullen Bryant and G. P. Putnam), "Life of Washington Irving," "Captain John Smith, Sometimes Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England," Roundabout Journey," "On Horseback, a Tour in Virginia, North Carolina and Tensessee, with Notes of Travel in Mexico and California," "A Little Journey in the World" (a novel), "Their Pilgrimage," this week by opening the doors of Roches"Our Italy—Southern California," "As We ter University, New York, to young womwere Saying," "Washington Irving," "The Work of Washington Irving," "As We Go," 'The Golden House" (a novel), "The Relation of Literature to Life," "The People for whom Shakspeare Wrote," "That Fortune" (a novel.)

While he did not occupy any distinctive place in the world of literature, Mr. Warner was certainly one of America's most popular men of letters. In some of his meditative writings he was not unlike Mitchell, the author of "Dream Life." He was born and bred upon a farm in New England, and, surrounded by such crude environment, he early developed an intense love for books of all kinds. He read every book that came to his hand, and presently began to feel like writing books himself. When he went to school at Cazenovia, N. Y., he excelled all his fellows in the art of English composition. He wrote "compositions" on all kinds of topics, and thus miration of his preceptors. His residence at Hartford, Conn., was one of the most hospitable and one of the most comm ous homes in that State. Mr. Warner was best known to the present generation as the editor of "American Men of Letters." the editor of "American Men of Letters" and "A Library of the World's Best Litera-

Other Deaths.

ers as a chorus leader, and who had charge of the great chorus at the Christian Endeavor convention held in this city three or four years ago, died suddenly this evening of heart trouble. LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 20.-Prof. A. F.

Liefke, one of the most noted violinists of the West and at one time with the Thomas orchestra of Chicago, was found dead in his room here. Professor Liefke had been living here for a year and a half. ANTIOCH, Ill., Oct. 20.—After an illness of two days Dwight Andrews, chief grain inspector under Governor Altgeld, died here to-day from paralysis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.-E. N. Gibbs. treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, died at his home in this city to-

Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Philip Lewis, a shoe clerk, to-night shot and killed Rose Adenberg and then committed suicide by putting a bullet through his brain. Lewis had long been a sultor, and to-night was

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O. W. WILLIAMS CO., Mf'r's direct representatives, No. 118 Monument Place.

REBUKED BY GEN. BATES.

Court-Martial That Imposed a Light Sentence on a Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.-A general of which Lieut. Col. J. R. Campbell, Thirof correction as a result of an indictment | tieth Volunteer Infantry, was president was severely rebuked by Major General Bates, commanding the Department of ing of Grogan took place July 4 last at the | Southern Luzon, for its action in the case house of the late Alvin Clark, the famous of Private Dennis F. McCarthy, of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry. This soldier man and Grogan both married daughters | was charged with disrespect to his commanding officer, disobedience of orders, etc. court capias, which ordered his confine- The evidence showed that he called the officer a "low scoundrel," "a low-down cur," indictment. To the surprise of all this | "a horse thief," and other names. It also was shown that he threatened to "get even" with his superior officer "if it took this case. Early this week the grand jury one hundred years." The court found him guilty and sentenced him to confinement at ferty witnesses testifying. The reason for hard labor for four months, and to forfeit ten dollars a month during that period. General Bates, in reviewing the proceed-

ngs of the court, said the sentence was most inadequate as a punishment for the serious offense committed. "It is surprising to the reviewing authority," said he, "that, after the finding, the court should sentence the accused to such a ridiculously inadequate punishment, and still more surprising that certain members of the court imposing such an inadequate sentence should unite in a recommendation of clemency. Had the accused been sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for two years he would then have received no more than his just deserts, and the punishment given would have been somewhat more commensurate with the serious offense committed. That the accused may not, however, entirely escape punishment, the sentence is approved and will be duly executed at the station of the

HOW SUSAN RAISED THE MONEY. Miss Anthony's Successful Effort in

Behalf of Co-Education.

Chicago Tribune. When Susan B. Anthony recently retired from the leadership of the National Woman's Suffrage Association she assured its members that she should not cease her

en who are desirous of obtaining a higher education, and the trustees now announce that this fall coeducation will be begun in their institution. Without the services of Miss Anthony, however, such would not have been the case, for the present at least, Two years ago the trustees made coeducation contingent upon raising the sum of \$100,000, which they subsequently lowered to \$50,000. Ever since that time the Rochester women have labored assiduously, by fairs, lawn fetes, lectures, and functions of various attractive kinds, to raise the required sum, but on Saturday, the 9th inst., the limit of time, they found themselves \$8,000 short. The trustees were to meet at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and if the report showed that the full sum required was not raised there would be no hope for the young women.

There were eighteen girls who were eager to get into the university. In their distress won for himself the friendship and the ad- they went to the house of Susan and her sister, Mary, and appealed to them. Mary set the ball rolling by subscribing \$2,000. Susan, though eighty years of age, told the youngsters not to worry. She put on her bonnet and wrap and her most determined countenance and told them to wait for her. She did not summon a carriage but trusted to her own powers of locomotion. She made it lively for Rochester that afternoon. It was one of those occasions which just suited her style of energy, and it may be BOSTON, Oct. 20.—George K. Somerby, widely known among Christian Endeavor- palmy days, if any of Susan's days can be called paimier than her present ones. Before the noon dinner hour Susan returned and, triumphantly throwing off her bonnet and wrap, told the expectant young creatures they could go to the university this fall and showed them pledges for the needed \$8,000, which were subsequently shown to the trustees. The women of Rochester, who were not aware of what had happened, announced to the trustees at their afternoon meeting that they had failed to raise the money, when in walked Susan with the pledges in her hand. She made no speech, but simply laid them on the table and asked the trustees if they were not sufficient. When they replied in the affirmative Susan returned home. In the evening when the eighteen prospective coeds came to thank her again, now that their admission was officially assured, the old lady made them a little speech, in which she notified them that she expected no nonsense of them; that they were to show what kind of stuff they were made of; that they must come and report to her, and that she should keep track of them. There is little doubt they will heed ber

The story of that day's work is only an

you wish a thing done the best way is to do it yourself. Mr. Bryan and the Silver Trust.

other instance of Miss Anthony's energy

and determination at the advanced age

of eighty, when most women of that age

are cherishing their ailments and hunting

creature comforts. It also illustrates the

motive which has always inspired her in

her work and which has been the secret

of much of her success-namely, that if

Kansas City Journal. Mr. Bryan professes virtuous indignation over what he charges to be an interference on the part of trust with American politics. He thinks they should have no voice in determining platforms, or candidates, or policies. Yet he himself was the paid instrument of one of the most conspicuous trusts this country has ever known and to t he owes his present political prominence. We speak of the silver trust in whose employ Mr. Bryan had been for several years

To-day the Chicago Chronicle is one of the most ardent of Mr. Bryan's newspaper supporters. On July 11, 1896, the Chronicie contained the following editorial: "The proprietors of the Big Bonanzas have found it profitable to keep a large

previous to his nomination for President

number of orators, lecturers and other spokesmen on the road. Among the mer who have been thus employed and carried on the pay roll of the Big Bonanzas for a number of years is William J. Bryan. of Nebraska. A paid agent and spokesman for the silver combine, he has not since his retirement from Congress had any other visible means of support. The richest men in the world, the proprietors of the Big Bonanzas, hire orators like Bryan exactly as other wealthy men hire iddlers and value them about as highly Silver orators, like fiddlers, come in at the back doors of the Big Bonanzas and eat at the servants' table. Since he holds that relationship to the Big Bonanzas, William J. Bryan's nomination by their order, and as a result of a free use of their money, becomes an insult to the American peo-

And Mr. Bryan appears to have remained in the employ of the silver barons up to the date of the Kansas City convention. It seems to have been at their bidding that dictated the presence of silver in the national Democratic platform against the wishes of a majority of the delegates.

Modern Vice.

Vice is a siren of so dazzling mien That to be courted needs but to be seen: But wooed too oft we find the pace o'erwarm And cry, "Close up the town!" and vote reform.

You want to get well. Who doesn't? you are discouraged. You've tried medicines that promised much but didn't keep their promises. If you want to get well try the medicine that A makes people well,

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, this medicine offers a practically unfailing cure. Ninety-eight per cent. of all who use it get well. "I cannot express half my feelings of gratefulness to you," writes Mrs. Josie E. Clark, of Enterprise, Shelby Co., Mo. "I had despaired of ever getting well. I had been in bad health for twelve years. Had aches all through me numb hands cold through me, numb hands, cole feet, and everything I ate dis tressed me; bowels constipated, was very nervous, deprefirst wrote to you I thought
I could tever be cured. I
have taken six bottles of
Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery.